

# 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **National Cement Co.**

Report Date: **March 27, 2013**

*We test the drinking water quality for constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report presents the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2010.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source in use: Well

Name & location of source: Well No. 1 – approximately 3 miles east of the plant

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Assessment was performed on November 15, 2000.

A copy of the completed assessment can be obtained by contacting Jerry Stefanik at extension

232. The well is located in a rural area, far from any agricultural, commercial or industrial  
activity. As such, there is very low vulnerability to contamination.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: No regularly  
scheduled meetings.

For more information, contact Jerry Stefanik Phone: Extension 232

## **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria )	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	5 (2010)	0.008	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5 (2010)	0.14	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1996	47	N/a	none	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	1996	240	N/a	none	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.



TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent All numbers are in ppb	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL MRLD	PHG MCLG MRLDG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	2011	<50	50.0	1000	600 (none)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatments
Antimony	2011	<2	6.0	6	20 (none)	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	2012 4 samples	13.1 average	2.0	10	None (none)	<b>Erosion of natural deposits</b> ; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Barium	2011	<100	100.0	1000	None (2000)	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2011	<1.0	1.0	4	None (4)	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	2011	<1.0	1.0	5	0.07 (none)	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
Chromium	2011	<10.0	10.0	50	None (100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2011	<0.2	1.0	2	1.2 (none)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands.
Nickel	2011	<10.0	10.0	100	12 (none)	Erosion from natural resources; discharge from metal factories
Selenium	2011	<2.0	5.0	50	None (50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots
Thallium	2011	<1.0	1.0	2	0.1 (none)	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Fluoride	2011	790	100	2000	1000 (none)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Asbestos Special units MFL	2004	n/d	0.2	7	None (7)	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	2011	<4	4.0	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	2011	20000	2000	45000	45000 (none)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	2011	<1000	1000	1000	1000 (none)	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent All units are in ppb	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether (MTBE)	2002	Non detect	3	13	None (none)	Leaking underground storage tanks. Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

The following substances have a secondary drinking water standard, but our system is not required to sample:

Aluminum	Copper	Corrosivity	Silver	Thiobencarb
Color	Foaming agents	Odor	Zinc	Total dissolved solids
Turbidity	Iron	Manganese	TDS	Chloride
Sulfate	Specific Conductance			

Tert-amyl-methyl-ether (TAME) – only if MTBE is detected  
Ethyl-tert-butyl-ether (ETBE) – only if MTBE is detected

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Boron	2002	220	1000 ppb	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies on dogs
Chromium VI	2002	0.6	None	None
Vanadium	2002	3.4	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of development effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

*\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. National Cement is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Arsenic	Change of the MCL to a lower level	11 months	Installed point-of-entry treatment systems and provided bottled water	Some people who drink water containing arsenic well in excess of the MCL for many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

**For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

<b>TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption**

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